Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,070. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

BLUE BEARD.

MR KEMBLE finding after every exertion, that it will be impossible to have all things in the order he could wish for the first night of "Blue Beard," by Saturday first, he does himself the honour of informing the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public, that the first representation is unavoidably postponed to Wednesday, Feb. 6th, when this Grand Spectacle will assuredly be brought forward with all its Splendid Scenery, New Dresses, Elepahnt, Dromedary, Camel, and every other appropriate Decoration, as it was performed last Season for more than one hundred nights at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

N. B. After Wednesday next, the Theatre Royal will be open every lawful evening, and those Ladies who already have boxes for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th nights, are respectfully informed, that the Grand Romance of "Blue Beard" will be acted every night till futher notice.

This Evening, THURSDAY, January 31,
THE CASTLE SPECTRE,
With—THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

On FRIDAY,
THE HEIR AT LAW,
With—THE SPOILED CHILD.

And on SATURDAY, by particular desire the Comedy of
THE STRANGER.
With THE FLITCH OF BACON.

EXHIBITION OF

MR GRAHAM'S HISTORICAL PICTURES.

MR GRAHAM having been invited from London, by the Honourable Board of Trustees, to settle in Edinburgh as a public Teacher of his Art, conceives it proper, before entering upon business, to Exhibit a few Pictures painted by him, as specimens of his ability for the undertaking.

The Exhibition will open on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, in a large room, erected for that purpose, opposite to the East front of the College.—Admittance One Shilling.

FORMS OF DEEDS.

On Saturday next will be Published—Price 7s. sewed,
And sold by A. GUTHRIE, No. 25, South Bridge,
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
A SYSTEM OF THE FORMS OF DEEDS
USED IN SCOTLAND.

By ROBERT BELL, W. S. Lecturer on Conveyancing, Appointed by the Society of Writers to the Signet.

The First Volume contains those Deeds by which the Original Right on Land is Constituted, and by which that right is Transmitted to a Purchaser.

The Second Volume contains those Deeds by which Burdens are created over Land, as Servitudes, Heritable Servitudes, and Leases.

At the same place may be had, by the same Author,

The Decisions of the Court of Session from the 1790 to the 1792, 1 vol. 8vo. price in bords 17s. 6d.—Cases Decided in the Court of Session, Summer Session 1795 and two preceeding Sessions, folio, price in boards 15s.—and Lectures on the Solemnities used in Scotland in the Testing of Deeds, price in boards 4s.

This Day is Published,
By PETER HILL, EDINBURGH, and Mess. Anderson and Randall, Stirling.—PRICE SIXPENCE.

The LOVE *of* MANKIND *in General, springing out of natural affection, and the* LOVE *of our* COUNTRY, *the proper return of Mercies vouchsafed to this Country:*

A SERMON,

Preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, on Thursday, November 24, 1798, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God.

BY GEORGE GLEIG, L. L. D. AND F. R. S. EDINBURGH.

And Editor of the last six volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

N. B.—P. Hill requests the favour of his Subscribers to the Encyclopedia Britannica, to signify to him, whether they wish to complete their copies, by taking the two supplementary volumes, near about to be published.

As above may be had—The Income Bill.—Kearsley and Ridgways abstract of ditto.—Buonaparte's Intercepted Letters.

MONTROSE BRIDGE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament for building a Bridge across the river South-Esk, at or near the town of Montrose in the county of Forfar, and making suitable approaches thereto, is to be held in the Townhall of Montrose, on Monday the 11th day of February next at 12 o'clock noon, agreeable to adjournment.

Montrose, Jan. 28. CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk.

BOARDING.

A WIDOW LADY and Daughters, of respectable connections, propose taking two or three Ladies to board, in a genteel well aired house in the New Town—or some young Ladies who can have their education carried on and masters to attend them.——Enquire at the Printing Office.

The Commercial Leith and Hull Shipping Company's Smack,

THE LEITH PACKET,
Captain JAMES CAMPBELL,

ARRIVED at Hull, from Leith, on the 26th instant, after a short passage of thirty hours, from Leith Roads to Hull River. She will positively sail from Hull, for Leith, on Monday next, the 4th February. Such Gentlemen of the Trade as may be pleased to favour this concern, may reasonably expect their goods shipped by the Leith Packet, in the course of next week.—Their Smack, the HULL PACKET, Captain ROBERT DUNBAR, also arrived at Hull, on the 28th instant, and will sail for Leith, on or before Thursday the 14th February.—Their Smack, the EDINBURGH PACKET, Captain JOSEPH WILSON, is expected in a few days to arrive at Leith, from Newcastle. She will immediately take in goods for Hull; and, as soon as the proper arrangements are made, one of these vessels will sail from Leith, and another from Hull, every ten days, if the weather will by any means permit.

These Smacks are all new built, on purpose for this trade, constructed for fast sailing, completely fitted out with every accommodation for passengers, and well found in every thing, properly manned, and commanded by captains well known to the trade, who are themselves considerable owners, and will use every exertion to please their employers. The Company beg leave to solicit the patronage of the Merchants, Traders, and Agents, both in England and Scotland, who are concerned in the Leith and Hull trade. Orders or goods addressed to Mr Robert Staunton, their agent at Hull, and Mr Colquhoun Grant, their agent at Leith, will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. Orders will also be taken for the Company by Mr Thomas Smith, No. 1, Blair Street, Edinburgh, who will inform of the time of sailing and arrival of the vessels at their different ports.

N. B. The underwriters usually insure on vessels of the Smack construction at a much lower premium than on common coasters

FOR NEW YORK,
To sail the 15th of February,
The remarkable fast sailing and well know copper bottomed ship
F A N N Y,
DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,

NOW at Greenock, and will be ready to take on board goods in a few days, mounting 14 carriage guns, with small arms in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh; George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow; John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock; or to the Master on board.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smack,
ELIZA PACKET,
FRANCIS ORD MASTER,

Will take in goods till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday at noon.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, January 31. 1799.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PERFORMANCES.

Royal Circus.

This Evening, Thursday Jan. 31. for the last time,
NEW SOUTH WALES, or LOVE IN BOTANY BAY.
The ANTIPODEAN WHIRCIGIG, and NIOBE.

To-morrow, Friday, will be presented, 13th time,
The Grand Spectacle of BLACK BEARD.
NEW EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES, and
TRAMPOLINE TRICKS.
In the course of which, Mr PORTER will take
A LEAP THROUGH A BALLOON OF FIRE.
To conclude with the new grand Scots Pantomime of
Harlequin Highlander, or *Sawney Bean's Cave,*
Performed 126 Nights in London.

Tickets to be had at Mr Walker's, (Poole's Hotel,) and of Mrs Adams, at the Box-office, Leith Walk, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

Doors to open at Six o'clock, and to begin precisely at half past Six. Box, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

Messrs. Jones and Cross beg leave respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, &c. of Edinburgh and its vicinity, that the idea of Harliquin Higlander originated in a wish to render splendid scenery, pleasant machinery, and local incidents subservient to the introduction of the beautiful national airs and picturesque views of this Country; the attempt in London was rewarded by a repetition of the above piece One Hundred and Twenty Six successive Evenings, to the most crowded audiences the Circus ever boasted. In the state it was there represented it is now submitted to the *fiat* of an Edinburgh Audience, conscious an unwearied and earnest endeavour to render it worthy their approbation will not prove the most distant mode of obtaining it.

EDINBURGH CITY MILITIA AND DISTRICTS ADJOINED THERETO.

THE persons following balloted to serve in the Militia of this City and Districts, having failed to attend or provide Substitutes at a General Court of Lieutenancy, held in the New Church Aisle on the 21st January curt. notwithstanding of the intimations made to them in terms of the Militia acts to that effect, viz.

DISTRICT OF EDINBURGH.

1 Robert Home, journeyman baker with Mr Welsh, Westbow
2 Robert Gibson, gentleman's servant with J. Davidson, Castle Street
3 James Fraser, painter, at Mr Buchan's Wrights Land
4 Thomas Milne, tailor with J. Wallace, West Bow
5 James Campbell or Comb, painter with Mrs Smeiton, Leith Walk
6 James Ramsay, printer with Mr Caw, Liberton's Wynd
7 William Moffat, waiter with Mr Miller, Grant's Close, West Bow
8 James Baird, livery servant with Mr Gloag, Merchant Court
9 Alexander M'Kay, writer to the signet, Hill's Street
10 James M'Laren, vintner and stabler's servant, Boyd's Close
11 Peter Cummins, carver and gilder, Lady Stair's Close
12 Andrew Oliphant, stationer, Head of the West Bow

LEITH DISTRICT.

13 John Baillie, journeyman cooper, near the Assembly Rooms, Leith
14 Samuel Gray, shoemaker, servant to William Wood, shoemaker, Leith
15 John Scott, journeyman baker, at Mr Cossar's, Coalhill, Leith
16 Robert Thomson, ropemaker, at Messrs. Scoale's, Links

PORTSBURGH DISTRICT.

17 John Walker, student, Lady Lawson's Wynd, lodger with Ad. Jack

CANONGATE DISTRICT.

18 —— Wilson, journeyman wright, at Mr Watson's Canongate Watson's Land
19 James Robertson, journeyman shoemaker, Murray's Land, Pleasance

Therefore, the absentees before named, being now liable to be apprehended and punished as deserters, and in case of not being taken within two Calendar months from the foresaid date, then the parishes, to which such deserters shall belong, shall, within one Calendar month after notice given, procure a fit and able person to serve instead of such deserter, and in default, the Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace, shall proceed to ballot for others from the orginal ballot-boxes, and, on that account, it is earnestly recommended to parishes in general, and particularly to such persons whom the lot by ballot has not yet fallen, but whose names still remain in the said original ballot-boxes, to make every inquiry, and give the necessary information to any of the Deputy Lieutenants, or to the Clerk of the General Meeting, where one or all of the above Absentees may be found, as the parishes at large, and those persons whose names are still undrawn, are so evidently interested in discovering these Absenters, and compelling them to serve. (Signed) JAMES STIRLING, Ld. Lieut.
JAMES LAING, Clerk.

Council Chamber, Edinburgh, January 28. 1799.

KINCARDINESHIRE MILITIA.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS, drawn at a Ballot for Militiamen, for the County of Kincardine, having failed to appear, viz.

William Moncur, square wright, in the parish of Bervie, son of James Moncur, workman in Arbuthnott.
David Thom, shoemaker with David Thom, Muir of Auchinblay, in the parish of Fordon.
William Wyllie, ——, in the parish of Fetteresain.
Peter Leslie, wright at Invercanny, parish of Banchory Ternan.
Francis Barclay, farmer's son at Woodend, parish of Banchory Ternan.
Samuel Brown, mason at Maryfield, parish of Banchory Ternan.
John Duncan, roadmaker at East Kirktown of Durris, in the parish of Durris.
William Smith, stone-dyker at Cairnhill, parish of Durris.
John Brenner, stone-dyker there.
George Caird, servant at Bridgestones, in the parish of Kinneff.
Alexander Curdie, roadmaker on Bervie road, in the parish of Dunnotter.
Alexander Monro, roadmaker in do.

They are hereby required to attend at an Adjourned Court or Meeting of Lieutenancy, to be held in the Court House at Stonehaven, upon Monday the 11th day of February next, to be qualified and enrolled, by themselves or substitutes, as militiamen; with certification, agreeable to the act, that they will be otherwise held, treated and dealt with as deserters.

CHAS MONRO, D. G. C.

Not to be repeated.

To the CREDITORS *of*

The deceased PATRICK TELFER, merchant in Glasgow.

THE Creditors of the said deceased PATRICK TELFER are requested to meet by themselves, or their agents duly authorised, in the Black Bull Tavern, in Glasgow, on Friday the 22d day of March 1799. to chuse a trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Patrick Telfer, in the room of the late trustee, the deceased John Brown, merchant in Glasgow.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of PETER CLARK, Shipmaster in Limekilns, are requested to meet, either by themselves or persons properly authorised to act of them, within the house of Charles Taylor, shipmaster in Limekilns, on Thursday the 21st of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. Such creditors as have not yet lodged their claims, are requested to transmit them, with oaths of verity thereon, to Robert Hutton, Town Clerk in Dunfermline, betwixt and the day of meeting, otherwise they will be cut off from any share in the funds, of which it is intended to make a dividend. Not to be repeated.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY.

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Established 1792. No. 429, STRAND—LONDON.
ROBERT LADBROKE, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM MORLAND, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.
R. SKELTON, Secretary.

Mr Pitt, in the late discussion on the Income Bill, recommended to Parliament, which its wisdom thought proper to adopt,

Clause the 5th, in General Deduction from Income.

"Persons who have made or *shall make* insurance on their respective lives, or on the lives of their respective wives, shall be at liberty, in addition to any other deductions, to deduct the amount of the Premium of such Insurance for the current year."

The attention of the Legislature to the prudent arrangement of every man anxious to provide for his wife, children, and dependents, renders it unnecessary to detail the advantages resulting from Life Insurance, as a measure of propriety. The Society have only to refer to their Printed Proposals for the terms and conditions, which may be had gratis.

This Society do not charge any addition of Premium for persons in a Volunteer Corps and Associations, nor even in the Militia, provided their military services are confined to Great Britain.

THIS Society, finding that the business of their institution has extended itself very considerably, have been able to make a great distinction in the Premiums upon Lives, the which have been reduced as in the short Scale annexed.

For the convenience of the Public, they have appointed as their Agents

ROBERT ALLAN & SON, *EDINBURGH.*
JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Merchant, *GLASGOW.*
PETER HUNTER, Esq. Attorney at Law, *DURHAM.*
Mr THOMAS PATTEN, Merchant, *NEWCASTLE.*
Messs. CHRISTOPHER & JAMETT, *STOCKTON.*
Mr JOHN WARE, Printer, *WHITEHAVEN.*

Of whom every information may be had, either for Insurances or Annuities, and by whom Annuities will be paid, and printed proposals given out gratis.

Premiums for insuring 100l. on the life of a healthy person, within the limits of Europe, but not upon the seas:

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	Life.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
8	0 18 8	1 2 6	1 19 6
16	1 0 1	1 5 10	2 1 8
20	1 8 7	1 10 11	2 5 9
30	1 14 11	1 16 8	2 16 0
40	2 2 8	2 6 7	3 [illegible] 3
50	2 17 10	3 3 8	4 14 6
60	4 2 0	4 11 6	6 13 8
67	5 10 9	6 11 5	9 0 8

per cent. per ann.

Thus, a person of the age of 20, by an annual payment of 22l 17s. 6d. or 2l. 5s. 9d. per cent. during the continuance of his life may secure at his death, 1000l. to his widow, children, or any one he pleases.

NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE.

ARCHIBALD GIBSON has the honour of acquainting the LADIES, that he has just got to hand, a most beautiful and extensive choice of GOLD AND SILVER PLUMES, SPRAYS, ORNAMENTS, &c. Similar to those wore at St James's on the Birth Day.

Ostrich and Fancy Feathers and Flowers
India Muslins, Long Cloths, and Cambric Muslins, uncommonly cheap
Thread Laces, Edgings, and Blonde
Italian Muslins and Fancy Gauzes for dresses
Rich White Sattins, Taffeties, &c. with every other article both of use and fashion.

Archibald Gibson has also just received a fresh supply of CHEAP GLOVES, in white and all colours, of the best quality, and greatly under the common price.

London made Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, &c.
SOUTH BRIDGE STREET.

An Apprentice wanted.

EAST LOTHIAN MILITIA.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS, drawn by First Ballot, as part of the second quota of Militiamen for the County of East Lothian, now appointed to be called out and embodied, in terms of his Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 28th November last, having failed to appear at the Meeting of Lieutenancy for this County, held at Haddington, upon Tuesday last, the 22d January curt. notwithstanding due intimation in writing had been made to them by a Constable to that purport, as well as by advertisement upon the respective Parish Kirk Doors, Edinburgh newspapers, and other public places,

Dunbar Parish.—John M'Kay, shoemaker in Dunbar.
Stenton.—Charles Mason, joiner in Beil-mils.
Whittinghame.—Alexander Yellowlees, wright in Whittinghame.
Aberlady.—Andrew Mabon, weaver in Aberlady.
Dirleton.—Gilbert Lamb, gardener at Archerfield.
Athelstonford.—Andrew Thomson, flesher in Athelstonford.
Garvald.—James Gullan, servant to John Millar, Danskine.
Haddington.—George Bisset, journeyman weaver, Haddington.
John Mitchel, journeyman shoemaker, Haddington.
Tranent.—Archibald Monfrice, weaver, with Wm. Steel in Tranent.
Gladsmuir.—John Hay, servant to Mr Hay, Samuelston.

The foresaid persons are therefore again required to attend an Adjourned Meeting of the Lieutenancy and Justices of the Peace of the said County, in the Town House of Haddington, upon Monday the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and to be enrolled to serve in the Militia for Scotland, during the present war, and for the space of one kalendar month after the end thereof; or, time and place aforesaid, to produce Substitutes, able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Meeting, and who shall also take the oath, and be enrolled to serve as Substitutes in manner foresaid; and in default thereof, they shall be liable to be punished as deserters, agreeable to the mutiny act, and shall suffer the pains and penalties as by the militia acts are directed.

TWEEDDALE, Ld. Lieut.
JOHN CRAW, Clerk.

NOTIFICATION TO ANNUITANTS,

On the List of his Majesty's Charities, payable by his Almoner for Scotland.

THESE Annuitants or their factors are desired to call upon Thomas Gloag, writer to the signet, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, for payment of the sums due them at the following times, viz.

For Christmas Quarter, the first Monday after Candlemas—For Ladyday Quarter, the first Monday after Whitsunday—For Mid Summer Quarter, the first Monday after Lammas—And for Michaelmas Quarter, the first Monday after Martinmas. And payment will be made between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock forenoon, and five and seven o'clock afternoon of each lawful day, Saturdays excepted, for the space of two weeks each term, immediately after the above mentioned days, where regular attendance will be given by the Almoner or his Deputy. EDINBURGH, 29th January 1799.

All arrears prior to the above date, will be paid by applying to Mr Richard Bannatine, Society, Edinburgh.

FARM IN FIFE TO LET

To be LET for Fifteen Years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas next,

THE FARM of COCKLAW, part of the Estate of TEASSES, lying in the parish of Ceres.

This farm measures 94 acres or thereby, exclusive of moss. It is nearly all inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. It is of a strong soil, and capable of much improvement, and is situated within half a mile of the Teasses Lime and Coal Works, where these articles can be procured at a moderate price.

For particulars apply to Edward Bruce, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Thomas Horsbrugh, writer in Cupar.

TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims against the late Mr ADAM NAIRN, Barber in Canongate, are requested to lodge them in the hands of Mr Nathanial Grant, writer, New Street; to whom those who stood indebted to Mr Nairn, at the time of his death, will also pay their accompts. Not to be repeated.

DR MOYES'S LECTURES.

DR MOYES will begin a COURSE of LECTURES, on the PHILOSOPHY of CHEMISTRY, on Monday the 4th of February, at Seven o'clock in the evening, in Mr Lawrie's (late Bernard's) Rooms, Thistle Street, New Town, where Three Lectures will be delivered weekly, viz. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until the Course be finished. This Course will consist of Twenty-four Lectures, and will be illustrated by Experiments.

Pamphlets, containing Heads of the Lectures, may be had gratis, of Mr Creech, High Street; of Mess. Manners and Miller, booksellers, Parliament Square: of Mess. Jas. Miller and Son, glovers, head of Carrubber's Close; and of Mr Cheyne, bookseller, No. 22, George Street, where Subscription Tickets are also delivered.

Gentlemens Tickets, One Guinea—Ladies Tickets, Half-a-Guinea—Admittance to a Single Lecture, Two Shillings.

ON SALE,—*BY CONSIGNMENT,*

PETERHEAD BUTTER in Casks.
MALAGA FIGS in Frails.
AMERICAN PEARL ASHES of the different sorts.

LEITH, Jan. 31. THOS. ALLAN & CO.

CHEESE ON CONSIGNMENT.

TWELVE TONS SUFFOLK, of fine quality, just landing, and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Apply at George Sive, Tolbooth wynd, Leith; who has also for sale a few Tons Cheshire, Glester, and Dutch Cheese.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

UPON the 5th October last, the Business of Manufacturing TOBACCO, carried on under the Firm of THOMAS STEWART and CO. Merchants in Perth, was, of that date, DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

THOMAS STEWART having retired from the Concern, the Business is now carried on by the other Partners ALEXANDER PAUL and JOSEPH YOUNG.

MONEY WANTED.

THE Sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS at Candlemas or Whitsunday first, on the most undoubted heritable security.—Apply to Alexander Young, W. S.

—TO UNDERTAKERS.—

AS it is intended to put a NEW ROOF on the MEETING-HOUSE of INVERKEITHING, and to make other Repairs upon the fabrick, those intending to make said Repairs may apply to Mr WILLIAM MILLAR, farmer, Inverkeithing, for information of the particulars, and give in estimates betwixt and the 12th of March.

Inverkeithing, Jan. 28. 1799. Not to be repeated.

A CHURCH TO BE BUILT AT PERTH.

PERSONS intending to CONTRACT for the same, agreeably to the Plans and Explanations, which are in the hands of Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk, will lodge their estimates with him on or before the first of March next.

It is only proposed to take in estimates at present for the Mason Work, Roof and Gallery Joists, which may be either in one or separate offers.

No allowance will be given for estimates—and undoubted security will be required for the sufficient performance of the work. *Perth, Jan. 22. 1799.*

WANTED,

AN USHER, FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF ABERDEEN.

By Authority of the Honourable the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen.

WHEREAS the office and place of one of the Ushers of the Grammar School of this city is at present vacant, which the Council have determined to fill up, by a trial and examination of such persons as may think themselves qualified for the office, in terms of the founder's will and appointment. These are therefore hereby desiring and inviting all such persons as may deem themselves qualified for the office, to appear within the Town-House of Aberdeen upon the [illegible] day of April next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, there to enter upon and undergo a trial of their fitness and qualifications, by the examinators appointed for that purpose—at the same time bringing along with them sufficient certificates and testimonials of their moral character, and employment in which they have been previously engaged, which must be produced and allowed, before their being admitted to trial. And no person who is a preacher will be admitted to the office, unless he first agree to discontinue preaching, while he remains as a master of the school.

The duty of the office now vacant, and to be competed for, is to teach the Elements of the Latin Language to the students of one of the classes, for the first three years of their course at the school.—And the yearly salary belonging to it is 27l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, besides the school fees and emoluments of the class, which may be from 25l. to 30l. a-year.

N. B. By the will of Mr Patrick Dun the founder, those of the surname of DUN, and Sons of the Tenants of the Lands of FERRYHILL, if found qualified for the place, are entitled to a preference. *Council Chamber, Aberdeen, January 26th, 1799.*

HOUSE IN ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE, No. 2, St Andrew's Square, south side. The house consists of four floors, including the sunk one, having four rooms on a floor. The sunk floor is laid out to great advantage. The dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chambers are large, elegant, and comfortable. Many of the bed-chambers have large, well-lighted closets. The house having been built by the late Earl of Northesk, for his own residence, the mason and carpenter work are executed in the most complete and substantial manner

In the back court are coach-house, stable with stalls for six horses, hay-loft, laundry, and other offices. In the front area are two cellars, cistern, pump-well, &c. The stairs are remarkably easy; the situation of the house central and convenient. A house more eligible, in every respect, for the accommodation of a large and genteel family, is seldom to be met with.

To be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from one to three.

For particulars, apply to James Farquhar Gordon, writer to the signet, No. 56, Prince's Street; in whose hands are the title-deeds.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,

Prepared by Dr Solomon, of Liverpool,

IS an immediate restorative and corroborant, a most powerful remedy in female obstructions and suppressions, and in cases of retention at maturity; also in weaknesses, morbid discharges, and irregularities about the turn of life.

Youth of either sex, who have practised any destructive vice, and thereby debilitated the whole nervous system, will find the Cordial Balm of Gilead the most powerful and effectual restorative.

This Medicine possesses wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits; dimness of sight, confused thoughts and wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints, gradually go off by the use of this salubrious Cordial. In sickness of the stomach it is a safe and powerful remedy. The first symptoms of its good effects are serenity and chearfulness. Sold at 10s. 6d. a bottle, by

ANDREW SMITH, Perfumer, No. 38, North Bridge,
Messrs Keltie and Baxter, Edinburgh.

Mr Angus M'Donald, Glasgow, general wholesale vender for Scotland—and by Messrs, Phorson, Berwick; Morrison & Son, Perth; Browning, Paisley; Cragie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Anderson, Stirling; Wylie, Dumfries; Forsyth, Air; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Allan, Dundee; Paton, Montrose; Meggit, Dalkeith; M'Intosh and Co. Inverness; Fotheringham, Dunfermline; Cocke, Leith; Johnson and Bisset, Perth; Dempster, Cupar; and Palmer, Kelso.

Persons in the country, requiring the Doctor's opinion, relative to inveterate cases, are to enclose his fee, of Half-a-Guinea, in a letter, with the state of their case. Such letters should be thus directed—"Money Letter, Dr Solomon, Marybone, Liverpool; paid double postage."

Youth or age, whether in sickness or in health, will find themselves much interested in the perusal of the *Guide to Health*. The rapid sale this work has met with through all its editions, is a proof of the high opinion the world entertains of it.

LONDON GAZETTE—January 26.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Jan. 26. 1799.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral KINGSMILL, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Ireland, to EVANNEPEAN, dated Cork, Jan. 17.

SIR,

PLEASE to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter I have just received from Captain Fraser, of his Majesty's ship Shannon, who has brought in a French privateer, out of Granville, mounting 18 carronades and two long twelve-pounders, and 125 men, which he captured on the 15th instant. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. KINGSMILL.

SIR, Shannon, Cove of Cork, Jan. 17.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that, being, on the morning of the 15th instant, in lat. 49 deg. 40. min. and long. 9 deg. 30 min. W. with his Majesty's ship under my command, proceeding to the rendezvous prescribed by Captain Faulknor, I saw, and, after a chace of seven hours, captured Le Grand Indien, a ship privateer, from Granville, commanded by Gand Olivier Vubois, carrying 18 brass carronades eighteen pounders, and two long 12 pounders, manned with 125 men.

She was only five days from Granville, had taken nothing, quite new, with provisions and stores for a three month's cruize.

From the circumstance of the prize having carried her main-mast by the board while chased, (and as the Shannon also sprung a maintop-mast, and tore to pieces two boats in shifting prisoners), the wind blowing strong with a heavy sea, I hope you will approve of my having accompanied her into port.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Robt. Kingsmill, Esq. ALEX. FRASER.

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 26. 1799.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Barclay, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General for the Eastern States of America.

WAR OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE, Jan. 16.

His Majesty has pleased to make the following promotions in the Army on this establishment, and the Commissions, dated the 8th of December, 1798, except otherwise mentioned, are come over accordingly, viz.

FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

First Battalion of the Caithness Legion.

Lieutenant George MacBeath to be Captain, vice Sinclair, resigned. Dated August 18. 1798. Lieutenant Joseph Neile to be Captain, vice Innes, resigned. Ensign Sinclair Manson to be Lieutenant. Sinclair Cullen to be Ensign. Lieutenant William M'Pherson to be Captain, vice Taylor promoted in the Second Battalion. Ensign J. W. Sweetman to be Lieutenant. Lieutenant Alexander M'Pherson to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Miller, resigned. Ensign David Smith to be Lieutenant. —— Scott to be Ensign, vice M'Kenzie, promoted.

STAFF.

James Singer, Esq. to be Deputy Commissary General of Stores, Provisions, and Forage, to the Forces in Ireland. Dated Jan. 1. 1798.

WAR OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE, Jan. 21. 1799.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in the army on this establishment, and the commissions, dated the 16th of December 1798, except otherwise mentioned, are come over accordingly,

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards,—Lieutenant Charles Dodgson, from the King's Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir Richard Steele, Bart. resigned.

5th Ditto,—Cornet William Irwin, from the Dumfries-shire Fencible Dragoons, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice O'Reilly.

23d Regiment of Dragoons,—James Holmes to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Beaton, resigned.

FENCIBLE CAVALRY.

Dumfries-shire.

Charles Veitch to be Cornet, vice Craig, resigned. Dated Dec. 1. 1798.

89th Regiment of Foot,—Lieutenant Lorenzo Nunn, from the Wexford Militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dixon resigned. Richard Egerton to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Courtney, promoted. Dated Dec. 1. 1798.

FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

3d Battalion of the Breadalbane.

Duncan M'Dougall to be Quarter-master, vice Colin Campbell, resigned.

2d Battalion of the Argyllshire.

Ernest Christian Willford, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Lean, superceded. Ernest Christian Willford, to be Adjutant, vice Mitchell, resigned. Dated Dec. 1. 1798.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 26.

Royal Dunbarton Volunteers.

David Connell, Esq. to be Captain. Robert Colquhoun, to be Lieutenant. John Key, to be Ensign.

London.

JANUARY 26.

A letter states, that the Indefatigable, commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, arrived from a cruize off Brest, had looked into that port, and had seen 15 sail ready for sea in the outer road. We are informed that this intelligence is corroborated by other accounts which have reached Government. Great exertions, it is said, have for some time past been making by the French Government, to get ready for sea, with all possible dispatch, a squadron of at least ten sail of the line; for this purpose, vast quantities of naval stores, and a great number of seamen, have been sent over land from the different ports on the northern and western coasts of the Republic.

The French Government, it is said, give out that this armament is intended for the Mediterranean; but it is more probable that it is destined to make another attempt against the sister kingdom, while the public mind is agitated by the question of the Union; be this as it may, we understand that the Admiralty, with their usual vigilance, have ordered Sir Charles Thompson to proceed immediately to sea, and to resume his station with his squadron off Brest.

Yesterday Governor Seton gave an elegant dinner at his house, in Upper Harley-street, to which were invited the Marquis of Huntly, Earls of Morton, Dumfries, and Sandwich—Lord Cathcart, Lord Loughborough, Lord Viscount Sidney, General Cuyler, and Sir William Pitt—Captain Don, Mr Secretary Dundas, Mr Sibold, Mr James Seton, and his new-married Lady.

Yesterday New-York papers to the 26th ult. inclusive, reached London. The Daily Advertiser says, "The independence of St Domingo will afford great temptations to the American merchants; it is, however, understood that the propositions of Toussaint only amount to the regulation of a partial trade, to supply the wants of the island until a regular and permanent government be established. In this case, or indeed on every question of this novel affair, it will require much deliberation and caution before the American Government can safely accede to a principle which may in the issue involve other important maxims of national policy. But we can in this instance rely upon that wisdom, foresight, and patriotism, which on more critical occasions have safely conducted us through quicksands and rocks."

Very extraordinary resolutions have been proposed in the State of Kentucky, but we have not learnt their fate. They declare, in case of war between the United States and France, that that State is not so bound by the Federal Union as to be forced into the contest; and that in such an event they will remain neutral. The Commercial Provinces on the sea coast are generally in favour of the President, and the British connection. Flattering addresses to him from the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and other Bodies, appear in these journals.

LONDON—JANUARY 28.

Accounts were received at the Admiralty Office on Saturday, from Admiral Lord Nelson at Naples.—These accounts stated, that his Sicilian Majesty, accompanied by his Queen, was, when he wrote, on board the Vanguard, which was about to set sail for Palermo. Many valuable articles had been put on board Lord Nelson's fleet, under the apprehension that the French would soon be in possession of Naples.

General Mack was at Capua, near Naples, with the remains of the Neapolitan army. He complains bitterly both of the officers and men, some of the former, there is little doubt, were guilty of the grossest treachery, and the latter could scarcely ever be brought to face the French troops. Many of the soldiers had deserted; and from the dispirited state of the remainder, and the discontent of the officers, nothing could be expected.

The fact is, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, that the British Cabinet neither encouraged nor dissuaded the attack which the King of Naples made on the French. He was encouraged by a reliance on the support of Austria; and also by a thorough conviction, from various information, that if he did not attack the French, they would attack him. He had, therefore, no alternative but to take the step he did; or to await the fate of the King of Sardinia. He may perhaps have had one advantage in his defeat—that by not having suffered the French to advance upon him in the first instance, he has at least had time to save something from the wreck; and he is not, like the unfortunate King of Sardinia, sent destitute to a barren island, forced to beg for his life, and to sign a renunciation of all future claim to his own dominions.—*Sun.*

The next advices are expected to bring the news of the city of Naples, which ranks as the third in Europe for riches and population, having been delivered up to the pillage of the French soldiery. After having laid the country under contribution till it can pay no more; after having emptied every store, and carried off every article of valuable furniture and pictures, the Directory will be willing to sell the naked soil to the first rogue who will treat for the purchase of it.

The Italian papers say, that an enormous contribution has been imposed upon the city of Turin by the French, besides the requisitions in kind in the provinces for supporting the military.

Letters from Leghorn say, that the Genoese have offered a considerable ransom to the Commandant of the English squadron before that city, to prevent the threatened bombardment. The number of malcontents are said to have rendered it necessary to double the guards. A body of Sardinian troops were also expected there.

The Madrid Gazettes mention the late increase of the French force in Roussillon as a subject of alarm;—and it is not less remarkable that the Directory have at length appointed a Staff to the army of General Angereau, now called that of the Pyrenees, a measure hitherto declined from motives of œconomy.

Accounts have been received, that a squadron, consisting of two sail of the Spanish line, and five frigates, together with the Vestal French frigate, availing themselves of the absence of the British fleet, which had been driven into the Gut of Gibraltar, by a gale of wind, had failed from Cadiz. The circumstance was deemed improbable, but its authenticity has been established by the gallant attention of Capt. H. Moore, who in the Transfer, of 14 guns, hung on the hostile squadron till he not only ascertained their force by observation, but took a transport, one of their convoy, which we are happy to add, appears to be worth at least 20,000l. and which reports, that she and the rest were destined for the West Indies.

We are credibly informed that the part of Germany situated along the Rhine from Manheim as far as Dusselderf towards Franconia, is threatened with an invasion by the French. It appears from the measures pursued in consequence of the threat, that no hopes are entertained of opposing their progress, as the Austrians are less in force in that quarter than in any other. The Elector Palatine has withdrawn all the troops which he had, nearly to the number of 8000 men, in the Duchy of Berg, and in the town of Manheim and its environs. The fortifications of Manheim, which it was found very difficult to defend, since the French made themselves masters of the fort on the left bank of the Rhine that commands the *tete du pont*, have been demolished. Of four battalions of infantry and a regiment of dragoons, which the Landgrave of Hesse had in garrison at Hanau, a strong place four leagues from Francfort, he has allowed only one battalion to remain, and the army of Hesse has been reinforced by the remainder.

It is also stated with a considerable degree of confidence, that the garrison of Ehrenbreitstein has received a fresh supply of provisions from a vessel belonging to the country of Treves, which proceeding down the Mosselle, succeeded in landing a supply at the foot of that fortress. The gallant Colonel Fabre, who commands there, is determined to hold out to the last extremity. It is sincerely to be lamented, that precautions and preparations only are opposed to the enemy, at a crisis when the greatest and most spirited efforts can scarcely be sufficient to check the tyrannical encroachments of the French Government.

The subscription at Lloyd's for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the brave fellows who fell in the battle of the Nile, on Saturday evening amounted to the sum of 27,509l. 8s. 4d.

The North Lincoln and Westminster regiments of militia, quartered at Liverpool, were last week invited to volunteer their service to Ireland; part of each acceded to the proposition. On Wednesday the majority of the North Lincoln preponderated against it, but on Thursday more than 500 of the 900 intimated their compliance.

The Tower Hamlet militia quartered at Edmonton, Enfield, &c. have offered their services to go to Ireland.

The flank companies of the different corps hereafter mentioned, have offered their services to go to Ireland with their regiments. East Middlesex militia, Oxfordshire ditto, and Cambridgeshire ditto.

Eighty-eight members of the Irish Commons were absent on Tuesday night; a majority of those, it is said, are known to be friendly to the Union, otherwise a dissolution of Parliament is talked of, as a sure mode of purifying the Legislative voice; but on this ground we will not at present venture any opinion.

PORTSMOUTH—Jan. 27.

The following ships, part of the Jamaica fleet which sailed from that island under convoy of the Sheerness and Adventure men of war, are arrived at this port, viz.

Royal Edward, Burns, Grand Duke, Read,
Adelphi, Smith, Sir Hyde Parker, M'Carthy.

The under-mentioned arrived last night from the coast of France, where they have blockaded Havre during the spring tides, viz. La Seine, Thames, Success, and Hyæna frigates.

LONDON PRICES, Jan. 21.

HOPS.

BAGS.				POCKETS.			
Kent	9l	0s to 10l	15s	Kent	9l	9s to 11l	11s
Sussex	9l	0s to 10l	5s	Sussex	9	5s to 11l	0s
Essex	9l	0s to 10l	5s	Farnham	12l	0s to 16l	0s

LEATHER, per lb.

Butts 50 to 60 lb 17½d to 18½d—Ditto 60 to 90 lb 19d to 20d—Merchants Backs, 18d to 18½d—Dressing Hides, 18d to 19d—Fine Coach Hides, 19d to 20½d—Crop Hides for cutting 19d to 19½d—Flat Ordinary, 18½d to 19d—Calf Skins, 40 to 50 lb per doz. 24d to 28d—Ditto, 60 to 80 lb 24d to 26d—Ditto 80 to 120 lb 23d to 25d—Small Seals (Greenland) 80s to 90s per doz.—Large ditto, 140s to 160s per doz.—Tanned Horse Hides, 26s to 36s per hide—Goat Skins, 21s to 48s per doz.—Price of Bark per load 17l 10s to 18l 0s.

TALLOW.

St James's Market	3s	5½		Town Tallow	58s	to —
Clare Market	3s	5d		Russia do (cand)	53s	to 57
Whitechapel Market (per stone of 8lb)	3s	3½		Russia do (soap)	53s	to 54
		10s	2d	Melting Stuff	45s	to —
				Ditto Rough	30s	to 32
				Graves	9s	—
Average price	3s	4½		Good Dregs	8s	

Yellow Soap, 76s.—Mottled, 82s—Curds, 86s

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 28.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	40	52	0	Malt,	39	41	0
Essex,	52	55	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	28	29	6	Oats,	21	25	6
Fine New,	—	30	0	Mealing,	25	27	0
Fine Flour	40	45	0	Fine,	—	—	—

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK	——	INDIA STOCK	162
3 *per cent. cc.*	53⅝ ⅛	*Long Ann.*	15⅛ 7-16
4 *per cent.*	68¼ ¼	*Short*	6⅛ 5-16
5 *per cent. Ann.*	81⅛	*Omnium*	¼

This day (Jan. 28.) at twelve o'clock—3 *per cent. red.* 53⅛ ⅜. 3 *per cent. con.* 52¾ ⅞.

EXCHANGES, LONDON ON

Hamburgh	37	4 2½	U	*Bank money*	—
Lisbon	67½			*Dublin*	9⅞
Oporto	68½				

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 31.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Jan. 24.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

Lord TYRONE reported from the Committee appointed to draw up the Address to his Majesty. The same having been read paragraph by paragraph, and the question put on each separately. When that pledging the House to a considerarion of an Union came to be disposed of,

Sir L. PARSONS arose, and said, he had indeed expected that after the sentiment so gloriously expressed last night but one, by that portion of the House with which he had the honour to act, that question would not again have been brought forward, but he was glad that Ministerial pertinacity had furnished an opportunity to those gentlemen, who had supported the measure on a former night, to retrieve their characters from the disgrace which they must have incurred from a conduct so hostile to the honour and independence of their country—perhaps this would be the last opportunity they would have of atoning for that conduct, and of recovering their own esteem, and the confidence of the nation; and this opportunity, which he was rejoiced the Noble Lord had furnished, he conjured them, as they loved their future name, and as they loved their country to embrace.

What was the present question? It was an effort on the part of England to recover that supremacy over this country which she lost in 1782. In this measure the English Minister had two objects in view, the one to recover a dominion over Ireland, and the other to obtain a power of taxing her by a British Parliament to support the expences of the Empire without the consent of the people of Ireland. In various contests of this kind, the Ministers and official men of the day have been obliged to vote against the popular opinion and interests, and by this conduct, too often repeated, the Government of Ireland lost the confidence of the people—they have seen in the connexion between England and Ireland, scarcely any thing but a perpetual contest of interests, in which they have always been the victims. Of this nature was the present question, and there was not a man who voted for it yesterday that could ever possess the confidence of the Irish people, but by a speedy and decided retraction of that vote.—Did the gentlemen on the other side of the House see the consequence of alienating the affections of the people of Ireland from Great Britain? Were they aware of the issue it would lead to? and could it be supposed that this alienation would not follow, when the people constantly saw those who were entrusted with their government betraying their dearest interests? If men were found still firm to those interests, and resisting to the usurpation of the other country, they were stigmatized with the appellation of factious partizans, and if the people but expressed the slightest sense of their injuries, they were described as untractable. All evils flow to a state from want of confidence between the governors and governed, this confidence the Irish people are inclined to yield, but the Minister will not accept the tribute; he only wishes his power to be perceptible in its provocations to distrust and hatred. Not in the known world is there so open and warm-hearted a people as those of Ireland [hear! hear!]; none so susceptible of the divine feelings of gratitude and generosity [hear! hear!]; and none so ready, perhaps too ready, to prize the benefit beyond its value. Let Ministers beware how they push the temper and feelings of the Irish people to an extremity! He hoped the agitation of the question then before the House would not prove fatal to British connexion, yet much he feared the consequence.

He did not know who was the adviser of the odious and impolitic measure of a Union—he could not bring himself to believe that it had originated with the noble Lord—there had been, it was true, at all times, men base enough to betray their country, but he could not suppose the noble Lord to be one of these—but if indeed he was the parent of this political monster, he would find it strangled in the birth—he would find he had not been aware of the sentiments of the people or the gentlemen of Ireland. [hear! hear!] Did the project contain any of these principles which insure permanency and beneficial and regular operation to public measures? No—two considerations should always rule the adoption of any public measure—the first, whether it was intrinsically good—the second, whether it accorded with the temper and disposition of the people; and any man who possessed the smallest knowledge of the country gentlemen and people of Ireland, must have known that a Legislative Union would never have been borne (a great cry of hear!). He did not properly understand the noble Lord (Castlereagh), but he conceived that he had abandoned the measure; on conferring, however, with some of his friends, that mistake was corrected;—he found that on the contrary, the noble Lord had since avowed his determination not to relinquish the measure; there existed, therefore, an absolute necessity to put an end to the question that night—if it was suffered to lie over in its present suspended state, the agitation which it would encrease among the people of Ireland might produce the most melancholy, the most fatal consequences; and it was therefore the duty of that House never to separate until it had determined the fate of the measure for ever. Those gentlemen opposite to him must see, that even though it were a good one, yet as the public sentiment was adverse to it, it would not be a sound or a safe policy to persist in pressing it against the general will; and if a bad one, what must be the terrifying consequences should it unhappily be carried into effect?—But no! it could not be carried into effect—it was evident—no man could close his eyes to the certainty that every gentleman in Ireland would sooner part with his life than yield up the independence of his country!—(An enthusiastic cry of hear! hear!) The people had obtained an independent Parliament—but from the remains of that suspicion, too well justified by former treatment, they wanted still more to secure their rights to effect a reform in the state of representation, but he trusted, that the spirited opposition which had been given on the preceding night to the attempt made on the liberties of Ireland, was such as to preclude the necessity of reform, and convince the people that Parliament, constituted as it was, was fully adequate to maintain their rights and liberties against any attack in any shape, or however urged—and he trusted that the event of the present debate would encrease and confirm the public confidence in their Legislature, and render them fully satisfied with their present Constitution.

One of the arguments used was, that our financial poverty was such as rendered us unable to maintain our independence. This, however, was sufficiently answered by the Speech delivered from the Throne, which asserted our encreased wealth and prosperity. What! we have during a term of more than 600 years, and while very poor, maintained an internal resident Parliament—but now that we are growing rich, the ability to do so vanishes. The Noble Lord has also said that we are indebted to England for the protection of an armed force: much gratitude is certainly due to those British troops for defending us from foreign enemies, but it is yet to be proved that they gave us any protection against internal foes, and there was no doubt but that they would hold in remembrance the ostensible purpose for which they came into this country, and born and nursed as they have been, in the bosom of free Constitution, that they will regard the liberties of their Irish fellow-subjects—[hear! hear!]—But does the Noble Lord forget how much we sacrificed in support of the Empire in the American war, when we stripped this country of its last man—when we voted away our whole army to save England from destruction, at a time that the combined fleets of France and Spain rode triumphantly in the channel, and those of Great Britain were imprisoned in their ports. If, therefore, we have been assisted by an armed force, it is but returning the favour of a former date—and if the account on both sides was impartially stated, it is more than probable the balance would be in favour of Ireland.—Another argument, continued the Hon. Baronet, is the advantage to be derived from an Union in point of commerce—but this is an argument which can only exist on the ignorance of the country;—every man knows that the liberty we enjoy at present in the prosecution of our trade, is restricted only in the channel trade, which is of little importance—but even this has been promised to us at several different periods, without our being required to make the sacrifice at present demanded. It was promised by Lord Hobart—it was promised by Mr Douglas—it was promised by Mr Pelham—it was promised by the noble Lord himself—and are we now to surrender our Constitution to obtain that which had there been any faith in Ministers, would have long since been ours without that surrender? The noble Lord says, that some depopulation of the country would follow an union, in consequence of an encrease of absentees—but that this evil would be more than compensated by an encrease of a middle class—by an influx of British merchants and British capital; exactly the same has been said in the American war, yet not a single Englishman thought proper to fix his residence here, and employ his capital. [Hear! hear!]. What are the inducements to follow an Union that have not existed since the confirmation of our independence in 1782? There can be none!—let us, then, hold fast our Constitution, at least until the conditions of the barter can be mutually performed. But, Ireland will never part with their independence—the gentlemen of Ireland, to whom they have entrusted it will never betray it.

It has been asserted by a great law officer, that this kingdom originally sent its representatives to the Parliament of England, and continued so to do for three successive reigns—but the question now is not what the Parliament of Ireland was, but what it is—and our duty is to maintain its present independence—the fact, however, I deny. In the reign of Edward III. the Irish Parliament of that day were summoned by that Monarch to attend him in England. What did the Nobles and Commons of Ireland do in consequence of this summons? The exigency of affairs, and the distresses of their Sovereign, induced them to comply, for these were pleas ever strongly operating on Irish feeling—but first they unanimously declared that by the rights, liberties, laws, and customs of their country, they were not bound to send any person from out of the land of Ireland to any Parliament or Council of England—they reserved to themselves the power of yielding and agreeing to any subsidy, and solemnly protested against their compliance being taken in prejudice of their future rights.—After thus entering into a declaration of the rights of Parliament, they sent a delegation to confer with the Sovereign and his Council. The men of that day had

not the confidence in the Parliament of England which Come blind men in our day entertain—they knew that as they would be out-numbered, ſo they would be out-voted. It has been objected, that the two Parliaments may differ on the expediency of peace or war. I know what to theory this may be ſo, but I alſo know, that practically it has never occurred. The revolutioniſt Paine makes the ſame objection againſt the Britiſh Conſtitution—he ſays, that three eſtates may vote diametrically oppoſite to each other, and thus diſtract the operations of the State, and plunge it into anarchy.—Gentlemen at the other ſide have expreſſed their ſurpriſe at poſitions advanced from this—let me diſcharge the debt of aſtoniſhment, and aſſure them, that whatever ſtrange expectations I might have attached to their conduct, I never could have ſuppoſed that they would draw their arguments from Tom Paine! No! Mr Speaker, I am confident that the Parliaments of the two countries will ever coincide in imperial queſtions, while the guarantees of ſuch coincidence ſhall be good ſenſe and common intereſts. The Crown has a neceſſary and natural influence in this country not to be ſhaken or deſtroyed, except by the abuſe of it. What ſacrifices have we not made to England already. She has one branch of the Conſtitution permanently fixed in her, and ſhe has the nomination of the other—the Commons only have we kept to ourſelves, and that too ſhe wants us to relinquiſh! Has ſhe not the appointment to all places of power, truſt, and office? Has ſhe not the liberty of raiſing recruits for her armies and her navy from among our people? Did we not give her our abſentees? Yet notwithſtanding all theſe ſhe is not ſatisfied unleſs we give up our independence! There is not a country in the world that would not have been ſatisfied with all thoſe ſacrifices but herſelf. I have already profeſſed my attachment to our connection with England—It is a natural one—let it laſt for ever, but let us have a free Conſtitution. I am not much ſurpriſed, Sir, that there are men baſe enough to conſpire againſt the liberties of their country, ſuch have curſed every ſtate throughout the progreſs of human ſociety—and if this Houſe does not by a deciſive blow put an end to the hopes of perfidy and treaſon, we may have again to combat its efforts.

It is advanced that Lord Somers was a friend to the Union with Scotland; he was ſo, but it muſt be recollected that he was an Engliſhman, and, in endeavouring to prefer the intereſt of his country, did but his duty. The ſame language has been uſed by an Iriſh Attorney-General, and the only difference between them is, that the one ſpoke for, and the other againſt his country; and if Lord Somers were now alive, and reverſely circumſtanced in the compariſon, HE WOULD SOONER HAVE RESIGNED HIS PLACE THAN VOTED AGAINST THE INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY [Hear! hear!]

Sir, the efforts made by England to ſubject this country completely to her power, have been uniformly marked by circumſtances that diſhonour her character for generoſity and for juſtice. Her attempts and our ſituation clearly expoſes her deſigns, and we ſee that her uſurpation treads on the heels of our weakneſs [Hear! hear!]. I would not have diſcharged that great duty which I owe to myſelf and poſterity, if I did not give my moſt decided negative to a part of the addreſs which leaves a ground for re-aſſuming this attempt on the independence of Parliament, and would furniſh pretext to ſome miniſter at a future period to deſtroy the birth-right of Iriſhmen.

Lord CASTLEREAGH aroſe and ſaid, he did not feel himſelf called upon to follow the Honourable Baronet through his range of reaſoning: confining himſelf alone to the paragraph which was made the ſubject of debate, he contended that it merely went to expreſs the readineſs of the Houſe to enter on the conſideration of any meaſure calculated to ſtrengthen the connection ſubſiſting between Great Britain and Ireland, and generally to conſolidate and promote the intereſts of the empire. What was the declaration made as to the re-aſſumption of this meaſure? That Government would look to the feelings of the country and of Parliament, and exerciſe its diſcretion accordingly. Miniſters did not relinquiſh the meaſure altogether; they could not do ſo conſiſtently with their duty; they could not determine againſt a conſideration which would have for its object the happineſs of this country and the intereſt of the empire; they would be unworthy of the ſituations which they filled; they would betray the truſt repoſed in them by their ſovereign and their country, if they could be induced by any circumſtances to enter into ſuch an engagement. A promiſe was required that this queſtion would not be brought forward again during the preſent ſeſſion. Good God! what a futile ſecurity would this be, if miniſters were diſpoſed to carry the meaſure at every hazard and againſt the ſenſe of the public!—What would they have to do but prorogue the Parliament, and in three days after they might re-aſſume the buſineſs. If Parliament had a proper ſenſe of its own character; if it placed a ſuitable confidence in its own judgment and good ſenſe, it would be ready at all times to meet the queſtion on its own merits; but to endeavour to diſmiſs it in that manner, betrayed a miſtruſt of themſelves, and a wiſh by ſudden and impaſſioned deciſion to prevent the conſequences of a ſober and deliberate conſideration of the meaſure.—Firmneſs againſt faction was perhaps the firſt virtue of miniſters, and if they were to be governed by cabals and wretched Round Robins of petty-fogging attornies and lawyers, the country muſt be loſt, and whether it was to fall one day ſooner or later was of little conſequence.

Both within and without the doors of Parliament, interference has been had with one of the deareſt prerogatives of the Crown, that of employing thoſe in whom it places the moſt confidence—if this choice is to be controuled, there is an end to the Britiſh Conſtitution. The country was running a race of ruin; and nothing could ſave it but a timely reflection. Let not the public, ſaid his Lordſhip, be made to believe that this is a conteſt on a public meaſure—no, it is an effort of party to controul the honeſt duty of the Executive Power. What is oppoſition compoſed of? Is it of gentlemen agreeing in political ſentiments? Of what deſcription of men are its leaders compoſed? The laſt words uttered by one of them in a former Seſſion were, that Parliament was ſo abandoned, and ſo loſt to a ſenſe of public duty, that he was aſhamed to be ſeen within its walls—what was his laſt effort?—to aſſimilate the Parliament of Ireland to the Government of France—and, failing in this effort, he ſhrunk from that criſis which he had aſſiſted to create. Have ſuch men the confidence of any party in the country? Or, what is to be thought of ſo monſtrous a coalition, as that between ſuch men and thoſe brave and loyal characters who in the moment of public peril ſtood forth in the defence of the country, and fought by the ſide of the Crown?—If, in playing the game of politics, they forget what they owe to the intereſts of their country, and the integrity of the empire—let them not, however, diſgrace themſelves ſo far as to deſcend to an alliance with the abettors of French principles; for, never can they raiſe thoſe perſons to their own level, though they may ſink to theirs. The gentlemen principally compoſing the oppoſition to this meaſure are told, that the force of the Britiſh militia is to be employed in aid of it; but, how wretched would that Government be which could reſort to ſuch means, or the Miniſter who could be ſo loſt to his duty to the empire, and to the civilized world commixted to his care, as to overturn the liberties of this country by force.—That Miniſter, ſaid Lord Caſtlereagh, or thoſe who hold reſponſibility in this kingdom, will not, however, be intimidated from bringing forward to diſcuſſion a great public meaſure, which they are convinced would be for the benefit of this country, and for the ſtrength of the empire. His Lordſhip, adverting to the charges of corruption, ſaid, that he ſolemnly diſclaimed, in the face of Parliament, and of his country, any ſuch practices, and avowed his determination of tracing the vile and injurious inſinuations to thoſe individuals with whom they had originated, and ſeek atonement for the calumny. His Lordſhip next ſpoke in reprobation of the perſonalities uſed in the courſe of debate, which took place on the queſtion;—he deprecated a conteſt of that nature;—but if any Gentleman conceived himſelf injured by any perſon on that ſide of the Houſe, there was a remedy for wounded honour, which they would not find difficult to obtain.

Mr PONSONBY ſaid, he once heard of a certain perſon who had been ſo bold as to tell the people of this country in that Houſe, that it was idle and ſilly in them to talk about ſubjects which they did not underſtand—though that ſubject was the ſurrender of their conſtitution and liberty—but he could not believe that even the bold inſolence of that man would venture to tell the majority of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons that they were dupes of faction—that they acted under the influence and management of factious men, when they refuſed to annihilate the Iriſh Parliament, and give up the independence of the country. How did the country gentlemen of Ireland feel on this? Are they tame enough to bear the imputation of being fools—inſtruments that are uſed by a few factious men for the worſt purpoſes? Would they ſubmit to ſuch a declaration from a young man, who had nothing to ſhield him from their contempt, but the office which he abuſed? Of what men was the body which oppoſed the Miniſter on this ſubject conſtituted? Certainly men of different political principles were to be found among them—But was the Conſtitution of Ireland to be ſurrendered, becauſe there was a difference of opinion on ſome queſtions between thoſe who were unanimous on this? You, Mr Speaker, ſaid he, are of that number—and, no doubt, it is the weakneſs of your mind which thus renders you the tool of party—or it is factious diſpoſition which has placed you at the head of that party. Where are the cabals and round-robins of which the Noble Lord ſpeaks? Is it that profeſſion which is truly called the firſt profeſſion in the country—and in which are to be found men, to whom compared, the Noble Lord, in every point of view, is but a puny child.—That profeſſion have this day declared unanimouſly that they will not accept of the office from which a Right Hon. Gentleman near him was diſmiſſed, becauſe he would not ſubmit his underſtanding and his conſcience to the will of the Noble Lord. Was that the reſult of intereſted faction? Had they been hunting for places, from which the intemperate folly of the Noble Lord had diſplaced the old and faithful ſervants of the Crown, his charge would have been founded—but acting as they had done, what honeſt man but muſt feel indignation at the aſperſions which were wantonly thrown on them?—If he did, muſt he not know that the Houſe of Commons have a right to adviſe the Miniſter—and that the PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT to expreſs their ſenſe of his meaſures? Did the Noble Lord already think himſelf an abſolute monarch in Ireland—or that the King's ſervants held their places ſubject to him only, and ſo long as they agree with his meaſures? It was the duty of that Houſe to expreſs their ſenſe of public meaſures, and Parliament had often diſmiſſed the Miniſter for propoſing bad meaſures.—But did the Noble Lord acquieſce in the opinion of the Houſe in this inſtance? No—he ſaid, indeed, he would not *now* puſh the meaſure—but he declared at the ſame time that he would never loſe ſight of it. No thanks to the Noble Lord for not now puſhing it, for he *could not* carry it—thanks to the cabal—thanks to the virtue and ſpirit which had appeared both in and out of Parliament—But let the ſpirit of the Houſe or of the country ſlumber, and then we know from experience what uſe the Noble Lord will make of the favour of the crown to force the meaſure on the country. Even then, he believed, the attempt would be unſucceſsful—but he would not leave it in the power of the Noble Lord to practice again in ſupport of the meaſure thoſe unconſtitutional arts which he knew he *had* practiced. No—let the Noble Lord avow that he will never again propoſe to the country this abominable meaſure while he continues in office—let his friends adviſe him to this ſtep, the only one which can put the country at reſt.

Mr PONSONBY then alluded to the charges of inconſiſtency which had been made againſt thoſe gentlemen who had ſeceded from Parliament in diſguſt and now returned to it. He found he miſcalculated the virtue of Parliament and the people. He regretted his miſtake—he now ſaw the gentlemen of that Houſe begin at laſt to ſee that their eſtates were better than their places;—ſuch good ſenſe and honeſty in Parliament would lead to re-eſtabliſh the peace of the country. In the peace of the country alone was he intereſted—and to promote that he would day after day preſs the Miniſter, until he forced him to make a full and formal renunciation of this dangerous and wicked meaſure.

Hon. D. BROWNE profeſſed that he never gave a vote in that Houſe which was more the reſult of honeſt conviction, or with which he was better ſatisfied than the one which he gave laſt night on the diſcuſſion of this queſtion—his ſentiments were not altered, and his vote would ſtill be the ſame. He could not but ſuſpect the motives of gentlemen who were for preventing a fair diſcuſſion of the meaſure on its own merits, for the only way to aſcertain the goodneſs or defects of a meaſure was to give it a candid and diſpaſſionate conſideration—the judgment of any man would not be injured by exerciſe, and every member of that Houſe would be as free to reject the meaſure, implied in the paragraph now debated, after he had afforded a due conſideration to it, as before. He concluded by ſupporting the Addreſs as it ſtood.

Mr HOLMES ſupported the paragraph, as did Sir J. COTTER.

Mr J. BERESFORD ſupported the paragraph of the Addreſs as it ſtood, and avowed himſelf attached to the meaſure of an Union, principally from a conſideration of the ſtate to which this country has been reduced by contending intereſts, and which have converted it into the condition of a charnel houſe.

Mr MARTIN ſupported the paragraph.

Mr DOBBS ſaid, he loved the Britiſh Conſtitution, though he hated Britiſh tyrannny. He liked Iriſh freedom, though he deteſted ſedition—and he revered the Chriſtian religion, though he hated religious bigotry and diſſention. In concluſion, he ſaid, he thought Ireland owed the greateſt obligations to Mr Pitt, to the Noble Lord, and to the author of that pamphlet which led the way to this meaſure. They had developed the plan which had been hatched againſt the liberty of this country—for the degradation of its Legiſlature and promoting diſcord, civil and religious, amongſt its inhabitants. He earneſtly entreated the Noble Lord to give up this meaſure.

Rt. Hon. Mr FITZGERALD (late Prime Serjeant) oppoſed the paragraph.

Mr EDGEWORTH was of ſame opinion, and added if the Adminiſtration were wiſe they would ſeize this criſis to tranquilize the country; it had been for ſome time inert and ſluggiſh—but the veſſel of the State was now in motion—let them ſeize the helm and ſteer her into port; they might now, by a wiſe uſe of this opportunity, reconcile the diſſentions of the country, and make Iriſhmen ſhake hands with Iriſhmen.

Mr ST. G. DALY obſerved, that this laſt ſentiment of the Honourable Gentleman came from the Preſs, where he remembered to have ſeen it almoſt verbatim in the Honourable Gentleman's words.—He ſaid inſinuations had been thrown out againſt the motives of Gentlemen on his ſide of the Houſe; he deſpiſed them; one Gentleman had ſaid he had juſt came from a meeting of the Bar, who voted thanks, and reſolved to give precedence to a Right Honourable Gentleman who had been diſmiſſed from office; that might have been proper, but the Honourable Gentleman went farther, and ſaid they were ready to declare any man a traitor to his country who ſhould accept the office. What arrogance could induce any Gentleman to attribute this diſhonourable and illiberal ſentiment to the Iriſh Bar. He was convinced they were incapable of it—they knew that a man might accept the office without diſhonour—and if they did not, he would deſpiſe them. This practice of attributing unworthy motives to Gentlemen was not to be borne. The Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe ſhall not do it; if they throw out ſuch inſinuations they muſt name the man—Gentlemen ſhould not be bullied! With reſpect to the queſtion, he ſhould only ſay he remained of the ſame mind in which he was yeſterday, and ſo ſhould remain till his underſtanding was convinced. It was baſe to be bribed—very baſe—but it was baſer to make the charge, when it was known to be falſe.

Mr PONSONBY roſe, the Honourable Gentleman ſays, that Gentlemen are not to be bullied! I would have the Honourable Gentleman know, that neither ſhall any man on this ſide the Houſe be bullied—and though it be a word he was not much in the habit of uſing, he muſt ſay he felt the moſt perfect—*contempt*—for the threats of the Honourable Gentleman.

Sir J. PARNEL reprobated the paragraph, and ſtated, that Ireland was fully able to diſcharge all her debts, and could go on without England, and added, we are as neceſſary to England, as England is to us.

Several other Gentlemen ſpoke, after which a diviſion took place. For expunging the paragraph relating to the Union 109
Againſt the motion 104

Majority againſt the paragraph 5

Mr PONSONBY ſaid he ſhould now move an Amendment to the addreſs, the ſame in ſubſtance as he had moved laſt night, declaring it to be the birth-right of the people to have a reſident Legiſlature, &c.

Lord CASTLEREAGH ſaid he had done his duty in propoſing what he thought beſt for the country in its preſent circumſtances. If the Houſe thought they could not depend upon themſelves in future to decide rightly on this ſubject if it ſhould ever again come before them, they might now bind themſelves by this reſolution—on themſelves be the reſponſibility. But if a time ſhould ever come when they would look to this meaſure as eſſential to their ſafety, they would repent their temerity.

One or two country gentlemen declaring they would not bind themſelves to oppoſe an Union, until they knew the will of their conſtituents, Mr Ponſonby propoſed to withdraw his motion, which, after ſome time, he did. Adjourned at half paſt ſix Friday morning.

When the Houſe was about to diſmiſs, ſeveral gentlemen, among whom were Mr C. BERESFORD, Mr OGLE, &c. ſtated, that although they had oppoſed Government in this queſtion, yet they were ready to give their ſupport to every meaſure they propoſed for the good of the Empire, and their oppoſition was now at an end.

STATE OF THE VOTES.

AGAINST THE UNION.

Hon. A. Acheson (1)	Hans Hamilton (1)	James M. O'Donel
W. C. Alcock	Wm. Handcock	Rt. Hon. C. Ogle
M. Archdall (1)	Edw. Hardman	Rt. Hon. W. Brab. Ponsonby (1)
David Babbington	Francis Hardy	
John Bagwell (1)	Sir Joseph Hoare	Geo. Ponsonby (3)
William Bagwell	Alex. Hamilton	Major W. Ponsonby
John Ball	Hon. A. C. Hamilton	John Preston
Jonah Barrington	Sir Fran. Hopkins	Sir John Parnel (1)
J. C. Beresford	Gilbert King	Richard Power (1)
Arthur Browne	Charles King	Sir L. Parsons (1)(3)
William Burton (1)	Hon. Robt. King	Wm. C. Plunket
Robert Crowe	Rt. Hon. Hen. King	William Ruxton
Lord Vis. Cory (1)	John King (2)	Abel Ram (1)
Lord Clements (1)	Ld. V. Kingsbo' (1)	Gust. Rochfort (1)
Lord Co'e (1)	Hon. G. Knox	John S. Rochfort
Hon. Col. Cose	Francis Knox	Sir W. Richardson
Geo. Crookshanks	John Latouche (1)	Fr. Saunderson (1)
Hon. A. Creighton	John Latouche, jun.	W. Smith, Westm. (1)
Hon. J. Creighton	Rob. Latouche	James Stuart (1)
Jos. Edw. Cooper (1)	David Latouche, jun	Henry Stewart (2)
Henry Coddington	C. P. Leslie (1)	Sir R. St George
James Cane	Edward Lee	Hon. B. Stratford
Lord Caulfield (1)	Sir Thomas Lighton	Hon. Barry St. Leger
D. B. Daly (1)	A. McGomery (1)	Nath. Sneyd
Arthur Dawson	Sir John M'Cartney	H. W. J. Skeffington
Rich. Dawson (1)	Col. John Maxwell	Thomas Stannus
Francis Dobs	Wm. Tho. Mansell	Fran. Savage (1) (2)
Rich. L. Edgworth	Arthur Moore	Wm. Tighe
John Egan	Lord Mathew (1)	Henry Tighe
George Evans	John Metge	Hon. R. Trench (1)
Sir John Freke	Richard Neville	John Taylor
Fred. J. Falkiner (1)	Tho. Newenham	Hon. R. Taylor (2)
Rt. Hon. J. F. Gerald	Charles O'Hara (1)	Tho. Townsend
W. C. Fortescue (1)	Henry Osburne	Charles Vereker
Hon. Tho. Foster	Sir Ed. O'Brien	Owen Wynne
Arthur French (1)	Hon. Wm. O'Callaghan (2)	John Waller (1)
William Gore		E. D. Wilson
Ham. Gorges (1)	Hugh O'Donel	[111]

Tellers—Sir L. PARSONS, Bt. and D. B. DALY, Esq.
Thus (1) marked County Members.
Marked thus (2) were absent the first day.
Thus (3) marked Tellers the first day.

The following are those who voted for an UNION.

R. Alexander	Maur. Fitzgerald	H. Dilion Massey
H. Alexander	J. R. Uniack Fitzgerald (1) (3)	James M'Cleland
R. Annesley	Hon. W. Forward	E. A. M'Naghten
R. Archdall		A. Moore
Wm. Bailey	Sir C. Fortescue	S. Moore
Rt. Hon. J. Beresford (1) (2)	J. Galbraith	Rt. H. Ledge Morres
J. Beresford, jun.	St. D. Grady	Sir R. Musgrave
Marcus Beresford	Richard Hare	Tho. Nesbit
J. Bingham	F. Hare	Sir W. Newcomen (1)
J. Hy. Blake (1)	Hugh Howard	W. Odell (1)
W. Blakeney	Col. R. Heniker	C. M. Ormsby
Sir J. Blaquiere	Peter Holmes	Chas. Osborne
Ar. Botet	Hon. F. Hutchinson	T. Packenham
James Boyd	Hon. G. Hutchinson	Fred. French
Lord Boyle (1)	Col. G. Jackson (1)	Sir Boyle Roche
Rt. H. D. Browne (1)	Denham Jephson	R. Rutledge
Stewart Bruce	Hon John Jocelyn	Sir Geo. Shee
George Burdett	Robert Johnston	H. Skeffington
Thos. Burgh	W. Jones	Wm. Smith
Lord Castlereagh (1)	Theo. Jones	Henry M. Sandford
Sir H. Cavendish	John Keane	Edmond Stanley
Geo. Cavendish	James Kearney	John Staples (1)
Broderick Chinnery	Henry Kemmis	John Stewart
Rt. H. T. Conolly (1)	Fr. Knott	John Stratton
E. Cooke	Andrew Knox	Charles Tottenham
C. H. Coote (1)	James Knox	Rt. Hon. J. Toler
R. Cornwall	Sir H. Langrishe (2)	J. Townshend
Rt. Hon. I. Corry	Thos. Lindsay, sen	Lord Tyrone (3)
Sir J. Cotter	Thos. Lindsay, jun.	R. Uniacke (1)
R. Cotter	M. Longfield	J. O. Vandeleur
W. A. Crosbie	John Longfield	James Verner
St. George Daly	Capt. J. Longfield	Lt. Col. Wemys
Wm. Elliot	Francis M'Namara	Henry Westenra
Gen. Eustace	Ross Mahon	Thomas Whaley
Ld. Chas. Fitzgerald	Richard Martin	Ben. B. Woodward
	Rt. Hon. J. M. Mason	W. Yelverton [106]

Tellers—WILLIAM SMITH and JAMES M'CLELAND.
Thus (1) marked County Members. Marked thus (2) absent on the first day. Thus (3) marked Tellers on the first day.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24.

At a meeting of the lawyers held this day, a vote of thanks was paſſed to the minority of 105, expreſſing the obligations under which their ſpirit and patriotiſm had laid the country. They alſo came to the reſolution of ſtill yielding to the late Prime Serjeant (Fitzgerald) the precedence at the bar attached to that rank, and of refuſing to accept that or any other office, from which any of their body, expoſed to the influence of Government, might be diſplaced for their oppoſition to the preſent meaſure. They are to wait on all the Judges to-morrow, in proceſſion, with the reſolution continuing precedence to Mr Fitzgerald.

The attorneys are to meet to-morrow, and mean to reſolve not to give a brief to any of the lawyers who voted with the Miniſter on Tueſday night.

The City of Dublin was again illuminated on Friday night.

It ſeems confirmed, that the KING of NAPLES has left his capital, and retired to the iſland of Sicily, accompanied by the QUEEN and a great number of Nobility. Their Majeſties took refuge on board Admiral NELSON's ſhip. Theſe advices have been brought by the Reſolution lugger, Lieutenant WESTON, whom Lord NELSON diſpatched with the intelligence.

The Neapolitan troops are ſpoken of in terms the moſt opprobrious, numbers of them deſerted, and thoſe who remained for ſome time refuſed to act, and afterwards diſbanded themſelves, and formed ſtrolling parties of plunderers. The officers are alſo ſaid to have evinced both treachery and cowardice. There is no doubt French gold and French principles have proved the deſtruction of that kingdom.

Married at Stirling, upon the 29th curt. THOMAS WINGATE, Eſq. to Miſs CAROLINE FRASER, youngeſt daughter to the Rev. Dr Fraſer of Inverary.

Miſs MARION INNES, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed George Innes of Stow, Eſq. died here on the 25th inſtant.

GEORGE MURRAY, ſon of Mr William Murray, merchant, New Street, Canongate, died at Antigua, in September laſt.

Died at Jedburgh, on the 23d inſtant, Mrs RUTHERFURD, wife of Major John Rutherfurd, of the 4th regiment of North Britiſh Militia.

Died at Dunſe, on Sunday, Mr SIMON PATERSON, writer there.

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates have given a preſentation to the Rev. Mr DAVID DICKSON, miniſter of the Chapel in Canongate, to be miniſter in the Trinity College Church of this city, in room of the Rev. Mr LUNDIE, who has reſigned on account of his advanced age; and Thurſday 21ſt February is appointed by the Preſbytery for moderating in the call.

The Second Profeſſional Concert was performed laſt Tueſday, and attended by a ſtill greater Company than the former.

A letter from Hull dated 29th inſt. ſays the navigation of the Humber is interrupted by the ice.

Price of beſt meal in Edinburgh Market, 1s. per peck.

PRIVATEERS.

The following communication was on Tueſday received by the Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, from the Collector of the Cuſtoms at Montroſe:

"HON. SIRS, Montroſe, Jan. 28, 1799.

"We judge it our duty to inform your Honours, that Robert Allan, maſter of the Happy Jean of Montroſe, who arrived here this day from Bergen in Norway, which he left on the 24th inſt. informs us, that a French privateer, called the Anacreon, commanded by —— Blankman, being a yellow sided brigantine, with black clothes above her bulwarks, her ſails all blacked, except her two top-gallant ſails, pierced for 16 guns, with a great puttrig, both forward and abaft, and ſuppoſed to be about 150 tons burthen, had ſailed from Bergen on the 16th inſtant, with intent to cruize between St Abb's Head and Flambro' Head; and that her ſails had been blackened with ſoot and water, in order that ſhe might paſs for a collier.

"Mr Allan farther ſtates, that when he left Bergen, there was alſo a ſmall cutter privateer, called the Perſeverance, ſloop-rigged, with a top-ſail yard aloft, about to ſail from thence, alſo to cruize on this coaſt."

We have received a letter from Dundee of 29th inſtant, acquainting that Captain SIME of the AURORA, of that place, had juſt arrived from Bergen, having been taken the 23d ult. 50 leagues weſt of the Naze of Norway by the above privateer.—The Aurora was laden with hemp for Liſbon. A cutter, called the Perſeverance, of 10 or 12 guns, ſailed at the ſame time with the above privateer.

Intelligence ſimilar to the above was yeſterday received by the LORD PROVOST from the PROVOST of Dundee, which was immediately diſpatched to the Lords of the Admiralty—Admiral DICKSON at Yarmouth—and to the Officer commanding his Majeſty's ſhips in Leith Roads.

☞ The length of the Iriſh debate obliges us to delay ſeveral Advirtiſements, &c.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

January 28. 1799. Isobel, Nairn, from Perth, with goods—Sophia, Buchanan, from Iſle of Sky, ditto—Friendſhip, Sangſter, from Peterhead, grain—Buſy, Clyne, from Thurſo, goods—Concord, Taylor, from Peterhead, grain—Inverneſs, Crear, from Inverneſs, goods—Peggy, Buchannan, from Petethead, ditto—Peggy, Weſt, from Banff, ditto—Friendſhip, Milne, from Aberdeen, ditto—Chriſtian, Reay, from Thurſo, ditto—Active, Jeffrey, from Peterſport, ditto—Fortune, Bodie, from Lochmaddy, ditto—Lady Grant, Halkerſtone, from Aberdeen, ditto——29. Two Brothers, Robb, from Wick, ditto Six ſloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

Roſell, Gourley, for Jamaica—Peggy, Cormack, Thurſo—Elizabeth, Hunter, Greenock—Berwickſhire Packet, Cummins, for London; allwith goods. Wind W. N. W. moderate.

FAIRS IN SCOTLAND IN FEBRUARY.

	Day.		Day.		Day.
Airdrie	12	Dunoon	20	Machline	6
Banff	12	Ecclefechan	15	Monimusk	13
Biggar	7	Fyvie	18	Nairn	18
Blair Athol	1	Forfar	27	Old Deer	28
Carluke	5	Hamilton	14	Paisley	21
Castle Douglas	19	Inverurie	27	Ruthven	12
Cupar Fife	13	Kilmarnock	5	Stirling	1
Cumbernald	1	Kirkton Alford	26	Strowan	21
Dornoch	6	Kirkton Weem	12	Tarbert	19
Down	11	Lanark	26	Turreff	5
Dumfries	25	Largs	5	Wigton	15
Dunkeld	4	Linlithgow	25		

To LET at Whitsunday first,

THE WHOLE of those EXTENSIVE PREMISSES on the south side of the Cowgate Street, opposite the Meal Market, Edinburgh, long occupied by the late Alexander Kincaid, Esq. his Majesty's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, and by his Successors, containing a Great Hall, a Great Lodging on the east side of the Court, several Warehouses, 55 feet long by 25 broad, for holding books, papers, &c. cellars, coachhouse, and two stables, with hay lofts, pump well, and back garden, having two entries, one from the high street, by a large gate, and the other from the west by Scott's Close.

It is informed with confidence, that for convenience, taste of fitting up, calculated for an extensive undertaking, which may easily be divided into different works, if necessary, will seldom be met with.

Apply to Mr Rankan, Deacon Convener of the Trades of Edinburgh, or David Murray, writer, Castle-hill.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE possessed by Commissioner STODART, No. 26. NORTH CASTLE STREET, consisting of Three Floors, viz. Two good airy rooms, kitchen, scullery, larder, and other conveniencies on the ground floor, with three vaulted cellars, and water cistern in the front area, and a small washing-house and other offices in the back area.

2d, Dining-room, parlour, bed-room, and light closet.

3d, Drawing-room, two bed-rooms, light closet, and bedcloset over the hall or entry.

The house is very convenient, and finished in a superior stile.

To be seen Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from twelve to three o'clock.

VILLA AT LAURIESTON, NEAR EDINBURGH,
UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

On Monday the 4th day of February 1799, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, will be exposed to public sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THAT commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with a coach-house, stable and other offices, a kitchen and flower garden, with green-house and hot-house, and a park containing three acres and thirty-two polls of ground, English measure, all lately possessed by the now deceased Mrs Scotland,

These premisses are within ten minutes Walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and may answer for both a town and a country residence. They are particularly adapted for a family, having an easy communication with the College and High School. There is an entry from the park to the Meadow.

The articles of sale, and title deeds of the above subjects, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan or Thomas Scotland, writers to the signet, to either of whom intending purchasers may apply, betwixt and the day of sale.

N. B. If the Subjects are not sold on the 4th of February, they will be Let for one or more years as may be agreed on.

TO BE SOLD,

By public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Tuesday the 5th day of February next, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE HOUSE, No. 36, in the south side of George's Square, belonging to and presently occupied by John Innes, writer to the signet, with the Offices and Plot of Ground thereto belonging.

The house contains a dining-room, drawing-room, ten other rooms, kitchen, servants hall, excellent cellars, besides closets, &c. There is a water pipe lately brought into the house, and a pump well belonging to it. Without the house there is a laundry, water closet, coal cellar, and ash-house.

The offices belonging to the house are a coach-house, and a stable for four horses, with hay loft above them.—Betwixt the house and stables there is a small garden or back ground.

The whole premisses are substantially built and in a thorough state of repair.

Particulars will be learned on inquiring at the Proprietor, who will be ready to treat by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale.

A HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET,
AND VILLA NEAR NEWHAVEN,

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday 6th February 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

THAT Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 21. forty-five feet in front, on the north side of George Street, belonging to and possessed by Mr Hunter of Blackness.

This Lodging consists of three storeys, four rooms and four closets on a floor, with a complete back ground, having stable, coach-house, and hay-loft; also, a washing-house, laundry, with a mangle, hen-house, pump-well, &c. In the front area are three cellars, larder, water-pipe, and cistern; and there is a wine-cellar within the house, fitted up with catacombs.—The house is newly painted and papered, quite free from smoke or vermin, and has been in possession of the proprietor ever since it was built in 1786.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

That neat VILLA at TRINITY MAINS, about two miles north from the New Town, containing two acres and nine falls of ground, completely inclosed, with the Dwelling-house and offices.

The garden is remarkably well stocked, and very productive, having a handsome green-house, and brick wall of considerable extent, well clothed with fruit trees of the very best kinds, all in a high bearing condition.

For further particulars application may be made to the proprietor, No. 21. George Street—or to Alex. G. Hunter, W. S. Shakespeare Square.

HOUSE IN THE LAWN MARKET TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 1st day of February next, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THAT HOUSE fronting the High Street, (being the second storey above the shops of that tenement, at the head of Brodie's Close) which belonged to and was lately possessed by the deceased John Law, Messenger in Edinburgh, and now by his widow, consisting of six rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies, with a water-pipe, and cistern within the same. This house is insured upon the old plan with the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Society, and is intitled to an annual dividend of L. 1: 6: 8 sterling.

For further particulars, application may be made to Roger Aytoun, writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

Such persons as Mr Law stood indebted to, who have not already lodged their grounds of debt with Mr Aytoun, are requested to do so immediately.

HOUSES IN ST JOHN'S STREET, AND MORISON'S CLOSE.

To be SOLD by voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Monday the 11th February 1799, between 2 and 3 o'clock,

THAT genteel, convenient, and well-finished HOUSE in St John's Street, No. 6. from the top, presently possessed by Major Ramsay of Whitehills, with the back area, cellars, and other conveniencies in back and front thereof.

II. A HOUSE, entering by the first scale stair on the right hand, in Morison's Close, opposite Black Friars Wynd, possessed by Mr Cunningham, boot and shoe maker, at 4l. 10s. yearly rent, with a cellar presently set separately at fifteen shillings.

II. The HOUSE above the proceeding house, which has two apartments to the street, possessed by Mrs Patullo, with a cellar, at 14l. yearly.

IV. The HOUSE in the top of same stair, possessed by Mrs Sinclair, at 4l. 18s.

The subjects may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till three o'clock.

The upset prices will be moderate, and purchasers accommodated as to the term of payment.

Further particulars, or a private bargain, may be had by applying to Mr Laing, architect, or Mr Smith, W. S. both in St James's Square.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE, No. 5, North Charlotte Street, consisting of sunk floor and two storeys immediately above, with four rooms and closets on each.

Apply at the house.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE FOURTH STOREY and the ATTIC STOREY of the Corner House of DRUMMOND STREET.—The fourth storey consists of six rooms and a kitchen, besides five closets; the attic storey consists of seven rooms and closets. They are well adapted for one large family, and at same time, are well suited for two separate families. They have an extensive view of sea and land, at least twenty miles in Fife. They may be entered to immediately.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

The SECOND FLAT, and all above it, in that Land, adjoining, not yet finished.

ELEGANT SHOPS to be Let at same place.

Apply to Simon Fraser the proprietor.

COACH HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.

On Monday the 18th day of February 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, will be exposed to Sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

AN EXCELLENT COACH HOUSE, capable of containing two carriages, with the STABLE adjoining thereto, containing stalls for four horses, situated at the back of Mr Murray of Ochtertyre's house, north-east corner of St Andrew's Square.

The articles of sale and title deeds are in the hands of Mr Duncan, writer to the signet, Queen Street, who has also powers to conclude a private bargain.

MID-LOTHIAN.

LANDS, MILLS, PRINTING-FIELD, &c.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on the 13th day of February, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at two o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the MANSION-HOUSE of GORGIE MILL, Offices, Garden, Pleasure Ground, and Inclosures, consisting in whole of 22 English acres, or thereby, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage of the said Lands; as also, the FLOUR and BARLEY MILLS, and whole Houses upon the premisses, all lying in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

The premisses are distant from Edinburgh less than two miles on the great road to Glasgow by Calder. The lands are in general of a superior quality, and laid out to great advantage.

The Mills have lately been completely rebuilt in the most spacious substantial manner, and the machinery constructed and executed upon the most improved principles: By judges they are reckoned very superior mills, which, joined to the great command of water, being a fall of above nine feet, give them a great advantage over most of the mills near Edinburgh.

Part of the Lands has been employed as an old established Printfield, for which, from its situation, command of water, and number of suitable houses already built, it is extremely well adapted.

For further particulars application may be made to John More, accomptant in Edinburgh, or James Hay, W. S. in whose hands the title-deeds are for the inspection of intending purchasers.

HOUSE, OFFICES, AND GARDEN, AT INVERESK.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, lying in the village of Inveresk, presently possessed by John Anderson, Esq. of Windygoull.

The house consists of dining-room, drawing-room, six bedrooms, kitchen, two servants rooms, with cellars, pump well, &c. The offices consist of coach-house, stable for four horses, hay loft, &c.

The house is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect along the river Esk, and adjacent country.

The garden, which is well stocked with fruit trees, has a south exposure, sloping towards the Common Haugh upon the banks of the Esk.

The premisses, if not sold by the 1st day of April next, will be Let from the term of Whitsunday next, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon.

The house to be seen upon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from twelve to three o'clock.

For particulars apply to Robert Dalrymple, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

A VALUABLE SUBJECT, adjoining to the town of Leven in Fife, consisting of Land, Houses, and a command of Water, able to drive a very considerable power in machinery, either in whole or in two lots, as may be most convenient for the purchaser.

If in lots, a large Mill-house with a good Water Wheel, a House, Garden, and some Grounds adjoining, with a full command of the Water of Leven, after it passes the flour and corn mills of Burnmills, will be sold in one lot, and from nine to twelve acres of very valuable grounds, close to the town of Leven, in another. The water wheel is supposed able to drive twenty flax or tow-spinning frames, with all the preparing and carding machines necessary, and these could be set up at a trifling expence above the price of the frames, in a situation peculiarly advantageous for the business. The water from the Burnmills has for many years driven another water wheel of the same dimensions, and this additional water the purchaser is also to have the command of, when he can use it. The ground in lot 2d, is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Leven, close to the town, and very high feu duties have been offered to the Proprietor for detached portions of it for building and garden ground. *If not Sold by the end of February*, it will be disposed of by public roup, the second Wednesday of March, as shall be fixed by an after advertisement.

Mr Archibald Howden, at Leven Bleachfield, will shew the mill-houses and ground, and for further particulars apply to Mark Stark the proprietor, at Kirkhill, by Dalkeith.

HOUSE, &c.

On the North Bank of the Frith of Forth.

To be LET, for such a term of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at the ensuing term of Whitsunday, or sooner if required,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and PIGEON-HOUSE of ABDEN, with some Grounds adjacent thereto, situated in the parish of Kinghorn, and county of Fife.

The house, which commands the most beautiful and extensive views of the Frith of Forth, and the coasts of Lothian and Fife, and is most commodiously situated for sea-bathing, consists of three storeys and a garret storey, containing, on the first, a dining-room, a parlour, a servants room, and a kitchen; on the second, a drawing-room, four bed-chambers, and two closets; and, on the third, three bed-chambers and four closets; and, in the under storey, of a wing attached thereto, there are a washing-house, a milch-house, a cellar, a henhouse, a coal-house, &c.

The garden contains about an acre of ground, of the most excellent soil, is well fenced with stone walls, and stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds and qualities.

The premisses will be shown by the gardener at Abden; and those who are desirous of becoming lessees thereof, and to have further information respecting them, are requested to apply to either Mrs Sibbald of Abden, at her house in Alexander's Land, Bristo Street, Edinburgh; or George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY,
And entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE in the south-west corner of Nicolson's Square, with the adjoining Plot of Ground.

The house consists of a half sunk storey, and three other storeys. Below the half sunk storey there are lighted vaults, consisting of a washing-house, wine cellar, with catacombs, large coal cellar, beer cellar, &c.

In the back courts are a double coach-house, a stable of six stalls, with hay loft, and servants room with a fire place, there are also a cow-house, cart-house, pump well, and other conveniencies.

The plot of ground will be sold with or without the house, as shall be agreed on.

The house, as formerly advertised, is to be Let Furnished till the first day of May next.

For particulars enquire at Alexander Wood, writer to the signet, St Andrew's Square, in whose possession are the title deeds, and plans of the house and ground.

By Royal Authority—*WALTER'S*
IMPROVED ESSENCE OF MUSTARD
A most Safe and Effectual Remedy for the
Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Numbness, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, &c.

The great demand which there is for this most excellent Medicine, and the approbation it has met with from Medical Gentlemen, are the best proofs of its vast utility; and as the season of the year is at hand when the generality of the above complaints are the most prevalent, Mr WALTER cannot render a greater service to the public, than to give his medicine the greatest publicity, and earnestly to recommend it to the notice of every family. The use of it will assuredly prevent those disagreeable and painful complaints, Chilblains and Chapped-hands. If Chilblains are formed, the patient is sure to find in the use of this medicine, according to the directions given, an infallible remedy. This Medicine is so prepared as not to cause the least irritation of the skin, so that a child may use it.

Prepared by authority by T. Benison, Chemist, No. 23, Aldersgate-Street, at 2s. 9d. each box and bottle, in the fluid and in pills, with printed directions. Double bottles at 5s.; and for the benefit of the poor, small bottles at 1s. 1½d.; and sold by

J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, Edinburgh.

Mess. A. M'Donald & J. Murdoch, Glasgow	Mess. J. Swapp, Dundee
J. Wyllie, Dumfries	J. Palmer, Kelso
R. Barry, Paisly	T. Wright, Stirling
J. Whitelaw, Greenock	P. Craigie, Montrose
J. Wilson, Ayr	J. Chalmers, Aberdeen
J. Ross, jun. Perth	D. M'Pherson, Inverness.

*** Be careful to ask for *Walter's Essence of Mustard*

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD, by warrant of the Court of Session, by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of discharging the Entailer's debts,

LOTS First and Second of the ESTATE of LOCHBUY, as formerly advertised, and consisting of the following Farms, viz.

LOT I.

Tapul, Scobul, Knockroy,
Coillmore, Tiroran, Camus,
And Shiconnel, with the Mill thereof.

LOT II. Comprehending,

Callachelly, Gruline, and
Kilbeg, Torlochan, Gedderlie.
Bentilla, comprehending Leadery, Bradilauftach, Bradilduch, Tomslea, and Corrygarrain.

N. B. As much superiority will be added to each of the above Lots as will afford a freehold qualification.

As the greatest part of these lots is at present out of lease, and very improveable, a great addition of rent may be expected upon granting leases. The extent of the arable and improveable land is distinctly pointed out by a late survey of the estate. The lots are pleasantly situated, and have many excellent situations for mansion-houses, and abound with game and fishing of all kinds, and there is a considerable quantity of natural wood upon each lot.

For particulars application may be made to Lieut. Col. M'Laine of Lochbuy, or to Mr Campbell, St James's Square, who will shew the plans and surveys of the estate, and give any other information that may be necessary.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS *IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.*

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Friday the 1st day of March next at two o'clock afternoon,

THE following Parts of the LANDS AND ESTATE OF KINGERLOCH, viz. The Island of CARNA, the Lands of AULTACHONICK, the Lands of KILMALIEU, and the Lands of GLENGALMADALE.

These lands will be exposed either in one or separate Lots, as shall appear most convenient for ientending purchasers. The island of Carna in Locksunart is peculiarly well adapted for and is well known to be one of the best winterings in the Highlands—the shores produce annually a considerable quantity of kelp, which with attention may be greatly encreased—There is on this island an extensive stock of oak, which if preserved properly, would be of considerable value. There is safe anchorage all round the island, so that the produce may with ease and safety be carried to market.

The present rent of this island is 63l. Sterling, but it being now out of lease, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The other lands which are let on short leases, are of very great extent, the grass of an excellent quality, and are considered as good sheep pasture as any in the Highlands of Scotland.

The present rent of the whole lands under sale, is 413l. Sterling, but as the leases are not of long duration, and upon a moderate calculation, it is supposed the rent of the whole may rise to about 540l. Sterling.

The lands are held blench of the Crown, and as much superiority as will create a freehold qualification, will be sold along with the principal lot.

The progress of the title deeds, which is clear, and the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Mr Keay, accountant in Edinburgh, or Mr M'Donald Buchannan, writer to the signet, to either of whom, or to Mr M'Lean, the proprietor, by Strontian, intending purchasers, or those wishing to treat by private bargain before the day of Sale may apply for further information.

LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT, BERWICK, AND ARGYLESHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 8th day of February, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, in the following Lots:

LOT I.

THE FREEHOLD ESTATE and BARONY of MAINS of SOUTHWICK, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of upwards of 1800 acres, English statute measure, of arable, pasture, and meadow ground, well inclosed and subdivided mostly with durable stone dykes. In point of situation the estate is pleasantly situated, being near to the shore of Solway Firth, opposite to Maryport, 12 miles south of Dumfries, four miles west from the mouth of the Nith, and the water of Southwick is navagable up to the lands. There are thriving valuable copice woods and plantations, about 40 years growth, on the estate, with an excellent Mansion-house.—The valuation is L. 472 Scots.—William Baird, overseer, will shew the premisses.

LOT II.—The LANDS of DODHOUSE and DODHOUSE RIG, 20 miles south of Edinburgh, 11 south of Haddington on the road to and in the parish of Lauder, and measuring about 1000 acres, upwards of 200 whereof has been improved with lime and dung. There is an Onstead of Houses in sufficient repair upon the lands, and the tenants will shew the same.

LOT III.—The LANDS, HILL, and SHORE of BENENEOCH, situated in the south-west of the Island of Mull, consisting of upwards of 1800 acres of good pasture ground, very improveable, and would admit of being inclosed at a small expence. There is a promising appearance of coal, level free, of a rich caking quality, upon the property; and as there is a great demand for coal on the west coast, and the distance to the harbour of Lochscriden being short, a very considerable sale may be expected.

Intending purchasers may apply to Henry Jardine, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, who will shew the plans of the estate, and inform as to other particulars; and Mr William Laidlaw, writer in Dumfries, will give information respecting the estate of Mains.

FARM IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday 1799, as to the houses, grass, and pasture, and at the separation of that crop from the ground as to the arable land,

THE FARM of WINDYWALLS, with Dwelling-house and Offices, as presently possessed by James Robertson, lying in the parish of Sprowstoun. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Tweed, within two miles of the town of Kelso, and more than one half is sufficiently inclosed with thriving hedges, affording excellent shelter. The extent is computed to be 632 English acres, and the soil is considered to be well adapted to the raising of wheat, and so the turnip husbandry.

Offers, in writing, may be addressed to the proprietor, or to James Haldane at Broomlands, his factor, and those not accepted will be concealed. John Gray, baron officer at Sprowstoun, will show the lands.

ARMORIAL-BEARING TAX.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, 15th Jan. 1799.

THE Head Distributor and Collector of his Majesty's Stamp-duties in North Britain does hereby give notice, That in pursuance of an Act of the present Session of Parliament, which passed on the 4th instant, for the relief of persons, who through ignorance, absence, or some unavoidable accident shall have omitted or neglected to make the entries required, and to obtain certificates with respect to Armorial Bearings or Ensigns, *the time allowed for these purposes is extended until the 15th day of February ensuing inclusive; and they are declared to be indemnified, freed, and discharged, from all penalties and forfeitures incurred for such omission or neglect.*

And that this Office, and the respective Stamp Offices in Scotland, will therefore be daily *open from* 10 *till* 3 *o'clock*, for receiving the entries, and granting certificates, for using or wearing Armorial Bearings or Ensigns, *upon payment of the respective duties only.*

ALEX. MENZIES.

THE GENUINE DISTINGUISHED FROM COUNTERFEITS
By the King's Patent.

MR R. JOHNSTON, Apothecary, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, aware of the depredations made on every Public Medicine of established repute and extensive sale, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has obtained the King's Patent for his Invention, not to *recommend* but to *distinguish* WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE of MUSTARD from spurious imitations.

Five years have now elapsed since Mr Johnston first made known to the world this very extraordinary Medicine. During this short period its efficacy has been so clearly demonstrated that its sale has infinitely exceeded any former example. Comparatively, there are few families which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects; and with heartfelt satisfaction he has the happiness to declare WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE of MUSTARD has cured more persons afflicted with *Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Complaints of the Stomach*, and other *Painful Maladies*, than all the medicines ever before made public. It has obtained the approbation of many eminent men of the Faculty, and honoured with the unsolicited support and recommendation of the first families in these kingdoms.

As the bottles, boxes, labels, and bills of directions of this original medicine are closely copied, and the words "By Royal Authority," artfully substituted for the words "By the King's Patent," it may elude common observation: Mr Johnston therefore recommends the afflicted to be particular in the purchase.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, is prepared and sold, in Pills and in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, by the Inventor, R. Johnston, apothecary and chemist, No. 15. Greek Street, Soho, London. It is distinguished from counterfeits "By the King's Patent," and the signature "R. Johnston," in his own hand-writing, on each label; sold also by his appointment, by ANDREW SMITH, No. 38. North Bridge Street, Husband and Co. R. Scott, apothecary, W. Raeburn, and T. Spence, Edinburgh; Phorson, Berwick; Allan, Dundee; Inglis and Dixson, Dumfries; M'Intosh & Co. Inverness; Craigie, Montrose; Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; Mennons and M'Donald, Glasgow.

CHILBLAINS.

N. B. The Fluid Essence immediately allays their tormenting itching, and will assuredly prevent them from breaking, even when turned quite black; and if used according to the directions, will absolutely cure them by three or four applications.

FARMS IN THE PARISH OF LOGIE,
AND COUNTIES OF STIRLING AND PERTH,
TO BE SET—AND SALE OF
FIR TREES, PEALING STOBS, & RAFTERS.

I.—TO be LET, for Nineteen Years from Martinmas 1798, the Farm of FOSSAKEY, CADGER-KNOWS, and BROOMHILL of AIRTHREY, as presently possessed by John and James Roys, and consisting of 532 Scots acres, being the westmost farm of the Ochill-hills, and running along the Sheriffmuir road by Path oot, a situation most desirable for dealers in black cattle and sheep.

II.—The MUIR of PENDRIECH, all inclosed, and consisting of 223 Scots acres, lying on the west side of Sheriffmuir road, to be let for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

III.—Those two large PARKS of the Lands of PENDRIECH called PARSONLEYS, of about 90 acres, and LONGLEYS, of about 76 acres Scots measure, adjoining to the foresaid Sheriffmuir road, to be set together or separately, for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

Offers will be received by John Burn, writer in Stirling, who has powers to conclude bargains; and John Stewart, overseer at Airthrey Castle, will shew the lands to any person applying to him.

IV.—Intimation is likewise given, That a Sale of PEALING STOBS, and RAFTERS for inclosing; also, of FIR TREES, is commenced in the Plantations of Airthrey Estate, under the charge of William Miller, to whom any person wanting such articles may apply, at Blackhill or Broomhill Plantations, every lawful day from nine to twelve forenoon. Strangers may call for the foresaid John Stewart, or William Guild at Airthrey, who will point out the road to the plantation at which sales are making at the time.

BARROWFIELD ESTATE NEAR GLASGOW,

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Friday the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ONE HALF, *pro indiviso*, of the LANDS and ESTATE of BARROWFIELD and OTHERS, belonging to the Sequestrated Estate of James Dunlop, late of Garskirk.

These lands consist in whole of about 171 acres, of which about fourteen have been feued. The free rent of the whole lands, including feu duty and coal rent, ambunts to about 94l. Sterling yearly, and is on the increase.

From its vicinity to Glasgow, this property is extremely valuable, and enjoys advantages as to feuing and otherwise, too evident to need description.

The upset price will appear in a future advertisement; and, for farther particulars, application may be made to Gilbert Hamilton, Trustee on Mr Dunlop's Estate; John Leckie, writer in Glasgow; or James Davidson, writer to the signet.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of the said John Leckie, and he will give directions for shewing the Lands to intending purchasers.

SALE OF LANDS IN ORKNEY.

To be SOLD by public roup, with the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 6th February next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Following LANDS which belonged to the late JOHN TRAILL of Westness, Esq.

LOT I.—The Lands of ST CATHARINE'S QUOY, lying in the parish of St Ola.

The lands in this lot are inclosed with a stone dyke. From their situation, in the vicinity of the town of Kirkwall, they are a valuable property; and there being no tack upon them, a purchaser may have access to the natural possession at Martinmas next.

LOT II.—The Four-Penny Land of DEAL, Three-Penny Land of FEALQUOY, Two-Penny Land of POW and STOW, One-Penny Land of OVERSDALE, One-Penny Land in HOW in COSTAY, Two Merk Land in BRECK in OUTER COSTAY, and Four Merk Udal Land there, all lying in the parish of Evie.

LOT III.—The Lands of MIDHOUSE, PALLACE, and CHARLIELAND, lying in the parish of Evie.

These lands are at present possessed by Mr Hugh Spence, upon a tack of thirty-eight years from Martinmas 1791, at a rent of 12l. Sterling.

LOT IV.—The Halfpenny Land of HALKLAND, with the MILL of RENDALL, commonly called the MILL of ISBISTER, and astricted Multures thereof, lying in the parish of Rendall.

LOT V.—The Six-Penny Land of MIDLAND, GARSON, and HAMERIN, lying in the parish of Rendall.

The situation of these lands in general is commodious, and there are valuable kelp shores upon some of them. The rents payable by the tenants, who (except as to lot 3d) have no written tacks, are low, and the superior duties and other public burdens moderate.

The lands in lots 1st, 2d, and 3d are held of the Crown; those in the 4th and 5th lots of a subject superior.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Mr David Balfour, W. S.; to whom, or to Mr Hugh Spence, at Kirkwall, those desiring further information may apply.